Blood Pressure Reactivity to Psychological Stress Predicts Hypertension in the CARDIA Study

Karen A. Matthews, PhD; Charles R. Katholi, PhD; Heather McCreath, PhD; Mary A. Whooley, MD; David R. Williams, PhD, MPH; Sha Zhu, PhD; Jerry H. Markovitz, MD, MPH†

Background—A longstanding but controversial hypothesis is that individuals who exhibit frequent, large increases in blood pressure (BP) during psychological stress are at risk for developing essential hypertension. We tested whether BP changes during psychological stress predict incident hypertension in young adults.

Methods and Results—We used survival analysis to predict hypertensive status during 13 years of follow-up in a sample of >4100 normotensive black and white men and women (age at entry, 18 to 30 years) enrolled in the CARDIA study. BP responses to 3 psychological challenges—cold pressor, star tracing, and video game tasks—were measured. Hypertensive status was defined as use of antihypertensive medication or measured BP ≥140/90 mm Hg. After adjustment for race, gender, covariates (education, body mass index, age, and resting pressure), and their significant interactions, the larger the BP responses were to each of the 3 tasks, the earlier hypertension occurred (P<0.0001 to <0.01). The systolic BP effect for the cold pressor task was apparent for women and for whites in race- and gender-specific models, whereas the diastolic BP effect for the video game was apparent for men.

Conclusions—Young adults who show a large BP response to psychological stress may be at risk for hypertension as they approach midlife. (Circulation. 2004;110:74-78.)

Key Words: hypertension ■ risk factors ■ stress
Methods
The CARDIA study is an ongoing prospective, multicenter study of the natural history of cardiovascular risk development in young adulthood. In 1985 to 1986, 5115 black and white men and women 18 to 30 years of age were recruited and examined at Birmingham, Ala; Chicago, Ill; Minneapolis, Minn; and Oakland, Calif. Participants were reexamined in years 2, 5, 7, 10, and 15 years after baseline, with reexamination rates among surviving cohort members of 91%, 86%, 81%, 79%, and 74%, respectively. Of the 4624 participants who attended the year 2 examination, 4202 completed all or partial stress testing. No stress testing was available for 422 participants; 414 of those participants also were missing the covariate data. Because of the analytic strategy (see below), this report is based on all individuals who participated in at least a portion of the stress examination conducted in year 2, who were normotensive at the time of the stress examination, and had at least 1 follow-up examination with measures of resting BP, use of medications, and relevant covariates at that time.

Data Collection and Study Variables
BP was measured at each examination on the right arm with a Hawksley random-zero sphygmomanometer (WA Balm Co) with the participant seated and after a 5-minute rest. Three measurements were taken at 1-minute intervals; the last 2 were averaged. SBP and diastolic BP (DBP) were recorded as phase I and V Korotkoff sounds. Standardized questionnaires were used to collect self-report data on diagnosis and treatment of hypertension and other chronic conditions. Participants were considered normotensive at each assessment if they did not report having or being treated for hypertension and if they had examination SBP ≤140 mm Hg and DBP ≤90 mm Hg. Participants were considered hypertensive if they reported being treated for hypertension with medication or had an examination SBP ≥140 mm Hg or DBP ≥90 mm Hg.

Standardized questionnaires were used to assess age, race, sex, and years of education at stress testing examination. Body weight in light clothing was measured to the nearest 0.5 lb with a beam balance scale. Height without shoes was measured to the nearest 0.5 cm with a vertically mounted centimeter ruler and a metal carpenter’s square. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated as weight (in kilograms) divided by height squared (meters squared).

Stress testing included an 8-minute baseline period followed by the presentation of a video game (Atari Breakout) and star tracing tasks, especially among whites. Across groups, BP changes during the video game and cold pressor tasks and smaller increases in DBP during the cold pressor task.

Consistent with previous reports from CARDIA,19,20 risk of early hypertension was greater among participants who were older, were less educated, and had a higher BMI and higher resting SBP or DBP at the time of stress testing (Tables 2 and 3). In addition, the effect of higher BMI was greater among men compared with women (BMI-by-sex interaction), whereas the effect of low education was greater among whites or women compared with blacks or men (education-by-race or -sex interaction). Parameter estimates interactions among the predictor variables. Backward elimination of nonsignificant 2- and 3-way interaction terms was conducted to yield the final models. (Smoking status and alcohol consumption were not included because they were not statistically significant or added nothing to model fit.) Because some participants did not attend all examinations and the examinations were not equally spaced, the usual sort of actual event time used in survival analysis was not appropriate. SAS PROC LIFEREG with the assumption of a Weibull survival distribution (increasing hazard with time) was used. Survival distributions in the class of the generalized gamma family were considered. This family includes the exponential and the Weibull as subclasses. Sequential likelihood ratio tests showed no statistical improvement from the Weibull distribution to the generalized gamma model. For this reason, the Weibull distribution was selected as the most parsimonious model. To facilitate the interpretation of the parameter estimates, all covariates were standardized with 0 mean and SD of 1 before the model parameters were estimated. The algebraic signs of the coefficients reflect their role in describing survival times. Coefficients that describe the log of the hazard function are minus a constant times these values. Thus, a negative coefficient reflects an increasing hazard. Significant interactions of reactivity scores and race or sex were further evaluated by χ² Wald tests within race or sex groups. Values of P<0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results
Characteristics of normotensive participants in the stress reactivity examination are given in Table 1. Participants were on average 27 years of age, with whites slightly older than blacks. On average, participants had some college education, with blacks having less education than whites. BMI was higher for blacks than whites, especially among females. Resting SBP and DBP levels were higher for blacks than whites and for men than women. Over the course of the 13 years of follow-up, 352 participants became hypertensive, with proportionately more blacks becoming hypertensive. A large number of individuals did not complete the last task, the cold pressor task, although they completed 1 or both of the other tasks (n=635). Recall that only 1 BP measure was taken during this task. There were no significant differences in mean BMI, age, resting SBP, or resting DBP between those who did or did not complete the cold pressor task within each of the 4 gender-ethnic groups.

Compared with whites, blacks had greater increases in DBP during the video game and cold pressor tasks and smaller increases in SBP during the star tracing task. Compared with women, men had larger increases in DBP during the cold pressor and star tracing tasks and larger increases in SBP during the video game and star tracing tasks, especially among whites. Across groups, BP changes between the video game and star tracing tasks correlated more highly (r=0.64 and 0.61 for SBP and DBP, respectively) than those between either the video game (r=0.23 and 0.19 for SBP and DBP) or the star tracing (r=0.27 and 0.25 for SBP and DBP) task and the cold pressor task.

Consistent with previous reports from CARDIA,19,20 risk of early hypertension was greater among participants who were older, were less educated, and had a higher BMI and higher resting SBP or DBP at the time of stress testing (Tables 2 and 3). In addition, the effect of higher BMI was greater among men compared with women (BMI-by-sex interaction), whereas the effect of low education was greater among whites or women compared with blacks or men (education-by-race or -sex interaction). Parameter estimates
vary in size because of differing sample size and predictor
variables in the models.

The greater the SBP changes were during all 3 tasks
(reactivity score), the earlier the occurrence of hyperten-
sion was. The effect of SBP change during the cold pressor
task varied somewhat by sex and race (reactivity-by-race or
-sex interaction). In separate models conducted for women
and men and for whites and blacks, the effect of cold pressor
reactivity was apparent among women (estimate, 0.18;
P<0.001) and whites (estimate, 0.20; P<0.001) and not
among men (estimate, 0.05; P=0.23) or blacks (estimate,
0.05; P=0.25).

The greater the DBP changes were during all 3 tasks,
the earlier the occurrence of hypertension was. The effect of DBP
change during the video game varied by sex, and separate
models showed that the effect was apparent among men

### TABLE 1. Sample Characteristics of Normotensive Participants in Reactivity Testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Black Men</th>
<th>Black Women</th>
<th>White Men</th>
<th>White Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension by year</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, y†</td>
<td>26.8 (3.7)</td>
<td>26.9 (3.8)</td>
<td>24.9 (3.8)</td>
<td>23.7 (4.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI, kg/m²‡</td>
<td>25.3 (4.6)</td>
<td>26.6 (6.8)</td>
<td>30.3 (13.3)</td>
<td>25.6 (13.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, y‡</td>
<td>13.2 (2.0)</td>
<td>13.5 (1.9)</td>
<td>14.9 (2.6)</td>
<td>14.9 (2.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resting SBP*‡</td>
<td>119.1 (10.2)</td>
<td>108.7 (9.5)</td>
<td>116.0 (9.3)</td>
<td>105.2 (9.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resting DBP*‡</td>
<td>64.9 (11.8)</td>
<td>64.7 (10.6)</td>
<td>64.8 (13.3)</td>
<td>62.7 (9.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBP change*†</td>
<td>22.4 (12.9)</td>
<td>23.5 (13.5)</td>
<td>22.5 (11.8)</td>
<td>23.0 (12.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBP change*†</td>
<td>33.9 (16.0)</td>
<td>27.4 (14.6)</td>
<td>30.3 (13.3)</td>
<td>25.6 (13.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star tracing SBP change*†‡</td>
<td>10.3 (8.5)</td>
<td>9.5 (8.2)</td>
<td>10.2 (7.8)</td>
<td>10.3 (7.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star tracing DBP change†</td>
<td>11.2 (8.6)</td>
<td>10.2 (7.8)</td>
<td>11.3 (5.7)</td>
<td>10.4 (6.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video game SBP change*‡</td>
<td>10.0 (7.9)</td>
<td>9.3 (8.3)</td>
<td>10.7 (7.6)</td>
<td>8.6 (7.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video game DBP change†</td>
<td>9.4 (8.1)</td>
<td>9.7 (7.5)</td>
<td>8.3 (7.1)</td>
<td>8.2 (6.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2 (sex)-by-2 (race) ANOVA, *P<0.05 for sex main effect; †P<0.05 for race main effect; ‡P<0.05 for sex-by-race interaction.

### TABLE 2. Standardized Parameter Estimates From Survival Analyses of SBP Reactivity Predicting Time to Occurrence of Hypertension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SBP Reactivity Scores During Tasks</th>
<th>Cold Pressor (n=3553)</th>
<th>Star Tracing (n=4075)</th>
<th>Video Game (n=4100)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effects</td>
<td>Parameter Estimate</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Parameter Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercept</td>
<td>4.18*</td>
<td>0.110</td>
<td>4.22*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity score</td>
<td>-0.120†</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>-0.111†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>-0.275*</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>-0.287*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>0.138‡</td>
<td>0.045</td>
<td>0.142‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race×sex</td>
<td>0.138†</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>0.104‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>-0.297*</td>
<td>0.041</td>
<td>-0.269*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>-0.163*</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>-0.158*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0.085§</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>0.135†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resting SBP</td>
<td>-0.518*</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>-0.547*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex×BMI</td>
<td>-0.070‡</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>-0.072‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race×education</td>
<td>-0.086§</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>-0.112‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex×education</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>-0.083§</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity score×sex</td>
<td>0.068§</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity score×race</td>
<td>0.027§</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Race=1 for blacks, −1 for whites; sex=1 for men, −1 for women.
*P≤0.0001; †P≤0.001; ‡P≤0.01; §P≤0.05. NS not in final model.
(estimate, −0.27; \( P<0.0001 \)) and not among women (estimate, −0.01; \( P=0.88 \)). DBP changes during the tasks had similar effects in both blacks and whites.

To illustrate the effects of reactivity on risk for hypertension, Figures 1 through 3 show the survival curves of 2 women who had the most similar levels of the covariates (race, age, BMI, education, and resting DBP but not reactivity) but were in the top (long survivors) and bottom (short survivors) quartiles of survival from hypertension (or probability of remaining normotensive). Their reactivity scores were in the lowest quartile of reactivity for the long survivors and the highest quartile of reactivity for the short survivors.

Secondary analyses examined whether a change in pulse rate during star tracing and video game was a significant predictor of time to hypertension. It was not (data not shown), although elevated resting heart rate was a predictor of early hypertension risk, as reported in elsewhere (\( P<0.01 \)).

### Discussion

This study tested a longstanding hypothesis that normotensive individuals who show large responses to mental and physical challenges are at risk for hypertension. In a large sample of black and white normotensive adults in their 20s and 30s, the magnitude of the BP response to cold pressor, star tracing, and video game tasks predicted the likelihood of hypertension during the subsequent 13 years of the study. Furthermore, the relationship was obtained when statistical adjustments were made for the major predictors of hypertension, including age, race, gender, BMI, education, resting pressure, and their significant interactions.

We explored whether the relationship varied in magnitude by race or gender, given that reactivity scores varied by race and gender in the present study and other studies. Indeed, for the video game task, DBP changes were a more important predictor for men, and for the cold pressor test, SBP changes were a more important predictor for women and whites. The null results for
the cold pressor task obtained in some prior studies of white men is consistent with the stronger results obtained in the present study for women. It is also likely that the present findings are more definitive than prior studies because of the analytic approach. It assumed an accelerating risk of hypertension as opposed to a constant risk, evaluated time remaining free of hypertension as opposed to hypertension at the end of the follow-up period, and allowed for left-, right-, and interval-censored observations and for multiple covariates.

The utility of the present findings rests on BP reactivity being a reliable characteristic of the prehypertensive individual and not an immediate consequence of hypertension. Numerous studies show that BP reactivity is a reliable characteristic of normotensive adults, with correlations for aggregated task BP change scores ranging from 0.71 to 0.81 across 5 studies with intervals of 1 week to 1 month.22 BP reactivity is related to ambulatory BP elevations in response to everyday stressful circumstances.23,24 Although our data confirm a longstanding psychosomatic hypothesis, they do not elucidate the nature of that association.25–27 One can posit direct effects of frequent BP changes on the vasculature, leading to damage and impairing arterial compliance. Another possibility is that BP reactivity reflects a more general hyperadrenergic state, with elevations in neurohormones leading to increased risk for hypertension. Finally, BP reactivity may be a measure of poor endothelial dysfunction or the inability of the endothelium to counteract adequately the vasoconstrictive forces induced by sympathetic stimuli.

In conclusion, our data show that large BP changes in response to acute stressors predict incident hypertension. Strengths of this study include state-of-the-art methods for measuring cardiovascular risk factors; a standardized reactivity protocol using well-characterized laboratory stressors; a large population-based, multiethnic sample; 13-year follow-up of participants from young adulthood into midlife, when the risk for hypertension accelerates; and a sophisticated analytic approach. Limitations include that the reactivity measure for the cold pressor test was based on 1 BP measure and the loss to follow-up of CARDIA participants. Assessment of BP changes in response to stress may be a useful additional tool for the assessment of future risk of hypertension.

Acknowledgments

This research was supported by contracts N01-HC-48047, N01-HC-48048, N01-HC-48049, N01-HC-48050, and N01-HC-95095 from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute and by the Pittsburgh Mind-Body Center (HL 65111 and HL 65112).

References

Blood Pressure Reactivity to Psychological Stress Predicts Hypertension in the CARDIA Study
Karen A. Matthews, Charles R. Katholi, Heather McCreath, Mary A. Whooley, David R. Williams, Sha Zhu and Jerry H. Markovitz

_Circulation_. 2004;110:74-78; originally published online June 21, 2004;
doi: 10.1161/01.CIR.0000133415.37578.E4
_Circulation_ is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
Copyright © 2004 American Heart Association, Inc. All rights reserved.
Print ISSN: 0009-7322. Online ISSN: 1524-4539

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the
World Wide Web at:
http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/110/1/74

Permissions: Requests for permissions to reproduce figures, tables, or portions of articles originally published in _Circulation_ can be obtained via RightsLink, a service of the Copyright Clearance Center, not the Editorial Office. Once the online version of the published article for which permission is being requested is located, click Request Permissions in the middle column of the Web page under Services. Further information about this process is available in the Permissions and Rights Question and Answer document.

Reprints: Information about reprints can be found online at:
http://www.lww.com/reprints

Subscriptions: Information about subscribing to _Circulation_ is online at:
http://circ.ahajournals.org//subscriptions/